ANOTHER HORRIBLE STORY.

THE WRITTAN BROWN.—We have another terrible story in relation to the loss of the William Brown, and the subsequent appalling scenes. We copy it from a London paper received by the Britannia. It will be seen that it is made on the authority of a passenger named Black. We believe that many of its details are grossly exaggerated if not wholly untrue. The story is, indeed, too appalling to be credited for a moment, especially with the previous accounts in our recollection.

One of the survivors of the tragedy that succeeded the loss of this ill-fated vessel has put us in possession of the following interesting but frightful details connected with the loss of the ship, and the subsequent butchery of the unfortunate passengers by the ferocious crew, which we submit to our readers without comment:—

The name of the individual is James Black, and, with his wife, he had embarked at Liverpool, on the 12th of March, for the United States. The vessel sailed on the following day, having on board sixty-five passengers, the greatest portion of whom were females, and Blacks, from his steady conduct and good character, was chosen to act as a kind of monitor or superintendant. The crew consisted of seventeen individuals, including the Captain and officers. The weather was bad from the commencement of the voyage, and the vessel was quickly found "not to be in seagoing condition," the whole of her upper works being out of repair. In the afternoon of the 19th of April, icebergs were seen in the distance, and a fair breeze springing up, the Captain hoisted all the sail he could carry, and ran at the rate of ten knots an hour. About 8 P. M., most of the passengers being in their berths, the vessel was struck by an iceberg on the larboard bow. Black, who at this time was fast asleep was awakened by the concussion, but having during the day been warned by the Captain that it was probable they would get among the drifts, and that there was no danger, he took no notice of it, and again composedly himself asleep. His wife, however, with many of the other passengers, dressed themselves, and in a few minutes, Black was again awakened by the sprinkling of holy water, which the frightened passengers were throwing about the ship, most of them being Roman Catholics, and then at prayer. Our informant immediately went upon deck, and was told by the Captain that there was no danger, but, perceiving the men busy cleaning the long-boat, his suspicions were roused, and strengthened by the preparations making for getting out of the jolly-boat, in which the men were stowing provisions and luggage. During this time the captain continued to say that if the pumps were kept going all would be right, and Black, as monitor, directed the male passengers to work them, which they complied with, and he resigned all command—that each man had as much authority as himself, as all were in the same predicament. About 2 P. M. they changed their course to the southward, going with the drift of ice, and the men left off pulling.—By this time the boat had shipped a great quantity of water, and it became necessary to bale it out, Black taking his turn at this duty. Having exhausted himself he at length threw himself down by the side of his wife, wet, cold, and heartless, having scarcely a desire to live. About 6 P. M. he was roused by a terrific cry, and imagined the boat was sinking. At the moment he was about rising to ascertain the cause, he was seized by the arm, and told he must go over to lighten the boat. The death plunge was before him—escape apparently impossible—life scarcely desirable—but he brought the assassins not to separate him from his wife—that they might go overboard together. His wife was then clinging to him with the resistless tenacity of despair; and the Mate, at length hearing their cries, inquired it the man's name was Black! being answered "Yes," he said "Don't touch man and wife, let them live as long as they can." Black was then released, and fell down in the bottom of the boat, scarcely daring to move, least he should again attract notice.

While in this state he witnessed the struggles of the victims, as one by one they were seized and thrown over the side. Some of them were men of athletic form and determined spirit, and had they not been taken by surprise, could never have been mastered by their assassins. One of these men, named George Duffy, who had left a wife and three children in Ireland, when laid hold of, asked what they were going to do? He was told he must go overboard. He begged for five minutes to say his prayers, and was told with curses, "There was no time for prayers!" He was then struck, and went over, shrieking imprecations on his murderers as he was thrown down. Another young man named Frank Atkins, had two sisters on board; he also was seized and piteously entreated for his life, but he went over, and the shrieks of his agonised sisters irritated the monsters, that they also were successively thrown into the sea, and perished with their brother. This young man clung to the boat for some time and his cries were heard for more than a quarter of an hour. The work of destruction occupied something more than an hour, and the victims disposed of by the knife and the water in that period amounted to twelve men and two women, the sisters before mentioned. Each of the sailors wore a long knife, and the sudden exclamations that generally preceded the plunge of each victim, leaved no doubt that the victim was closed with the application of it. After some time he was told by one of the sailors, that as his life had been spared he must make himself useful, and bale out the boat. This he was unable to do, for his limbs were stiffened with cold and wet, and he was in great difficulty, and going towards the mate appealed to him. He says the countenance of Rhodes will never be obliterated from his recollection—it was one of horror and madness. He says he got away out of sight, and he did so. Shortly after day-light Patrick, the only other man by this time spared, pointed out the bodies of two other men, who had been asleep in their sleep, and thrown over, and at this time not a sailor was to be seen. They had all huddled themselves together amongst the women, and in the midst of the horrors yet surrounding them, having disposed of all the natural protectors of the unfortunate creatures, were giving way to brutal indulgence. About an hour after this the Crescent came in sight, and the survivors were taken on board. The other particulars of this outrage upon humanity have been detailed in our columns, and are of a description to excite general sympathy for the victims. Mr. Black states that he arrived in London from Havre with his wife some days since, in a state of entire destitution, having lost every article they possessed in the world. Upon their arrival they applied to the Lord Mayor for assistance, and were referred to the Ship-wrecked Mariner's Society, which, it appears, could not render them any assistance, but advised an appeal to the benevolence of the public through the medium of the press. The whole case claims the interference of charity. The address of Mr. Black is No. 53 Whittlebury-street, Euston-square.

SINGULAR FACT.—A respectable passenger by the Caledonia, which arrived in Boston in March last, mentions the following singular circumstance. The Caledonia was in the gale in the middle of that month, in imminent danger, in consequence of not being able to get head to wind. The crew were worn out by previous exertion—luckily there were five masters of North American traders on board. These men put on their pea-jackets, went aloft, cleared away the wreck, got up tarpaulins to strengthen the rigging, and aided by the captain and crew, finally succeeded in bringing the ship head to wind. This alone, it is thought, saved her. The next day, when the wind had abated, the passenger in question observed the five North American master in conference by themselves; they invited him to join them; the most active of these masters then said to the passenger—"Not a word! I know well you've been talking of the late gale, and of the power of steamers. It is our unanimous opinion, from what we have seen in this gale, and from what we know of the Liverpool steamer, that if she sailed on her day, she has gone to the bottom."—*N. Y. Post.*

EXTRAORDINARY RUNNING.—On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Samuel Roynar performed the extraordinary feat of running four times around the Eagle Course, a distance of four miles in 23 minutes 43 seconds. A wager was laid that it could not be done in 26 minutes. He appeared considerably fatigued, but feels confident that his powers at racing have not yet been fully tested. Warm work this.—*Phil. Inq.*

15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at Boston Saturday morning at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days. She experienced pretty rough weather, but what was very comfortable for this season, saw no iceberge.

We have received advices from the principal parts of Europe, fifteen days later than those brought by the Columbia.

Capt. Drew, the leader of the gang of pirates who destroyed the Caroline at Niagara, came passenger in the steamer to Halifax. She brought sixty-two passengers in all—forty-one to Boston.

Nothing of the President. It is now settled that she will never be heard of again.

The health of the Queen was bad. Some alarm was felt in consequence.

Active movements were making all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the next elections. Much excitement prevailed.

In Syria, more troubles have broken out and some Turkish troops had been driven back by the mountaineers.

In Crete the insurrection is complete, rising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Parliament continued in session with no definite prospect of adjournment. There was no considerable political agitation in the newspapers.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.—At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion, 312; against 311.

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday, he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18 on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

FRANCE.—A strong sensation is produced in all the departments of France by the refusal of the corporations of several cities—Grenoble, Nantes, Rheims, Perpignan, and others, to assist in the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts given by the house, window, and furniture taxes. This source of discord promises to become very serious.

The French have taken Mascara, and were fortifying it.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Territory has been invaded by 1500 Alduddos. The affair was under discussion in Cortes.

TURKEY.—Constantinople papers give long accounts of the politics of the European and Asiatic Turkey.

AUSTRIA.—There was a rumor in Paris, that Austria had just concluded a contract for a loan of 175,000 florins, amounting to 160,000,000 of francs, at 5 per cent. but at what price, or with what capitulists, it is not least.

THE EAST.—It is stated that the Turkish government had made all the required concessions to Mehemet Ali, and that the long pending eastern question was finally adjusted. But the latest Paris and London Gazettes convey a different impression.

A friend has been kind enough to furnish us with the following abstract of an important law, with a promise to prepare for us from time to time, abstracts of such other laws as he may deem of sufficient public interest to compensate for the labor.—*Har. Chron.*

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT,

Relating to Orphan's Courts, and for other purposes.

This Act alters, in a very material manner, the duties of the orphan's court and many former laws, relative to proceedings in courts on executions, &c.

Sec. 1. Gives power to Orphan's courts to *review* the accounts of executors, administrators, or guardians, within *five* years after their passage and approval.

Sec. 2. Provides, that in case of execution and extension of real estate, instead of suing out a writ of liberaris facias, the plaintiff may demise premises to the defendant at valuation—and upon defendant refusing to take them, plaintiff may issue venditioni exponas, and sell the premises, for payment of debt.

Sec. 3. Obliges defendant, taking the premises, to pay the rent half-yearly; and on failure so to do, plaintiff may issue *Venditioni exponas*, and sell the premises as fully as though a condemnation had taken place.

Sec. 4. Provides for the half-yearly instalments.

Sec. 5. Enacts, that where real estate has heretofore been extended, and no liberari facias has been issued, plaintiff may either issue such a writ, or give defendant thirty days notice of his election to retain possession at valuation; and on failure to do so, or to pay said valuation half yearly, like proceedings to be had as prescribed in 2nd and 3rd sections.

Sec. 6. Enacts, that where an estate for life, in improved lands or tenements, yielding rents, issues, and profits, shall be taken in execution, the court shall, upon application of any lien creditor, award a writ to sequester the rents, &c. and appoint a sequestrator to carry the same into effect.

Sec. 7. Gives power to the sequestrator to rent all such lands, &c. for such term, during the life of the persons upon which such estate shall depend, as shall be sufficient to satisfy all liens against the same, together with all charges for taxes, repairs, &c.

Sec. 8. Sequestrators, to give security.

Sec. 9. Repeals certain sections of an Act of 1836.

Sec. 12. Gives constables the right of appeal from judgments against them for amount of executions in their hands, as other defendants.

Sec. 13. Enacts, that Courts of Common Pleas may incorporate Literary, Charitable, and Religious Associations, and fire, engine and hose companies—and specifies the number of applications, &c.

Sec. 14. Provides for amending or improving the articles and conditions of such associations.

Sec. 15. Regulates the fees, and by whom to be paid.

Sec. 17. Recognizes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to such corporations—and provides that no College, Academy, or Female Seminary so incorporated, shall be entitled to receive any part of State appropriation.

Sec. 18. Enacts, that in all actions of account rendered, where it is admitted that defendant is liable to account to plaintiff, court may appoint auditors, or direct a jury to be impanneled to find balance due—on application, court may require either party to disclose, on oath, his knowledge of such facts as they may deem necessary, and parties may be compelled to produce books, papers, and documents.

Sec. 19. Vests in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Court of Common Pleas, the powers and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery in settling partnership accounts—and gives parties their election of the common law or bill of chancery.

Sec. 21. Grants to the recorders of deeds the power to take the acknowledgement of *feme coverts.*

This act was passed at the session of 1840, but was not signed by the Governor until the *thirteenth of October last.*

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

TAXPAYERS LOOK TO IT!

The locos are making a great outcry at the expense incurred by the Investigating Committee of the last Legislature. It is not much on account of the paltry sum expended in the necessary prosecution of their enquiries, as the developements themselves, that make the feds so perfectly rabid on this subject. The results of this investigation cannot be too frequently placed before the tax payers of our state; and as the enquiries were confined to a small portion, when compared with the whole of the public improvements of the state, we must agree with the committee that they cannot fail to startle and astonish. They found that within a single year, by the policy and practices which have prevailed, the public money to a large amount has been "squandered and improperly paid away." Leaving for further inquiry and development, many transactions of a character as suspicious as any that have been examined; it is not surprising that under such management, the revenue arising from the finished lines of the public works should fall short, as it did last year, about 350,000 dollars of the sum expended in their repair and improvement, and that their further prosecution should be viewed with alarm by the warmest advocates of internal improvements by the Commonwealth.

But the different items are summed up by the Committee in full, and the result of their examination is reduced to the following cases, as having been immediately brought under their investigation. Had time permitted and no impediments been thrown in the way, by the Canal Commissioners and the loco minority of the Committee, more too would have been developed.

As it was they found,

That the State has lost through James Cameron, as superintendent of motive power on the Columbia rail road, not less than $8,000

That the construction of the north track rail road, has cost the public more than it would have cost, had the work been given out fairly to the lowest good bidders, not less than 6,000

That through favoritism, the supervisors on the round division of the canal, have squandered not less than 20,000

That the allotment of the contract for the Eastern Reservoir, was at prices above those bid by good bidders, not less than 30,000

That the allotment of the contract for the Western Reservoir, was at prices above those bid by good contractors, not less than 10,000

That the prices allowed for clearing 40 acres for the Western Reservoir, were more than the work was worth, not less than 1,200

That in the allotment of lock No. 13, on the Western division of the canal, there was allowed more than was bid by good bidders, not less than 10,000

That in the allotments of locks No. 70 and 71, on Erie, there was more allowed than was bid by good contractors, not less than 35,000

That in the allotment of nine sections of canal on the Conneaut line of the Erie Extension, there was more allowed than the average bids of good contractors, not less than 136,200

Making an aggregate of $236,200

Add to this what we believe would have been saved to the State, had the Canal Commissioners in 1839, fairly considered the bids of Mehaffey and Brewster, for 16 locks—difference 33,000

and the aggregate is $269,200

The General Court of Virginia have decided to admit to bail young Semmes, who is confined charged with the murder of Professor Davis, of the Virginia University. The bail exacted is $25,000.

CONTRAST THE JOURNALS.

As the Journals of the House have been spread boldly and fearlessly before the people of the State, at an earlier date than for years before, the loco papers have opened their batteries upon the extravagance imputed to the last Legislature! We are delighted to know that they have joined this issue; they have thrown down the glove, which we take up, and accepting their challenge, will pledge ourselves to show that every item of expenditure, HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED, AND THAT A GENERAL ECONOMICAL REFORM WAS THE GRAND AIM OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. The last "Signal" has the following article.

"Mr. Alexander Ramsey, Clerk of the whig House, charges in his account as follows, for

Candles and *soap*,	$1,085 02
Stationary,	743 00
Merchandise,	418 94½
Hardware, *materials*, &c.	406 13½
	2,552 10

"Now we want to know what is included in "*hardware, merchandise, materials*, &c." Are additional candles, papers and quills? We do not know that there is ten dollars worth of 'hardware' used during the whole winter. There is certainly no occasion for any except shovels and tongs."

Without stopping to answer the questions propounded, we wish our readers to mark a contrast in the houses of 1840 and 1841. The following items were paid to Jacob Seiler, the Clerk of the loco House of 1840!

Hardware, stationary, &c.	$1,985 62
Stationary,	1,038 00
Candles,	239 12
Stationary, books, binding,	1,135 89
Stationary,	595 00
Merchandise,	252 87½
Materials,	113 28
Candles,	231 12
Merchandise and materials,	89 00
Paper,	402 25
Materials and merchandise,	56 31
Candles,	37 46
Book and binding,	557 30
Merchandize and stationary,	947 63
Materials,	90 26
Merchandise,	58 20
Candles,	279 00
	$8,648 84½

There are other charges of a similar nature, but we take the above to show that Mr. Ramsey's bill, as given from the Journals in the Signal, is UPWARDS OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS, than Mr. Seiler's for the same items!!!

Again; the Signal finds charged in Mr. Ramsey's account, for washing and scrubbing, the sum of $257 22, and considers that "plunder." But in looking over Mr. Seiler's account we find items amounting to $541 79 for washing and scrubbing!—Now, this either proves that the Legislature of 1840 was more than twice as dirty as that of 1841, or that Mr. Seiler paid more than twice as much as Mr. Ramsey did for the same service.

We do not intend, at a future period, to go over ever item of expense connected with the contingent fund of the two houses of 1840 and 1841, and show that SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS has BEEN SAVED TO THE STATE; near a quarter of which we have pointed out in this article. Let the locos "take the file" and show that we have, or shall continue ourselves with exposing their misrepresentations, and rely upon the integrity of the people to condemn the administration which has so recklessly abused the confidence of the Commonwealth!—*Har. Tel.*

THE HON. JUDGE BANKS.—The Lancaster Union in referring to a recent report of the death of our distinguished candidate for the Governor, says: "There are several good reasons why the Hon. Judge ought not to die at present, and why he probably will not. He is not forty-six years of age—just in the prime and vigor of manhood; he possesses a sound, strong and unimpaired constitution, which he has carefully guarded from disease or decay, by a life of honest industry—by temperance in his habits, and morality.—He has proved his ability to perform and sustain severe mental labor, by doing more work in his district (composed of Lehigh, Northampton and Monroe counties) than is done by the *three* legal Judges of the county of Lancaster, who reside in its several Courts. Under these circumstances, there is no just reason to fear that Judge Banks will come to any *sudden or untimely end.* Such a man is greatly needed in the executive chair; and when the Hon. Judge gets there as he surely will, his untiring energies as they are now, will be devoted with the utmost assiduity to the Public good. The whole vigor of his mind will, no doubt, be demanded to devise ways and means to drag the Ship of State from the bogs and quagmires where David R. Porter has stranded her. The Judge will have some labor in getting the ship fairly afloat for a prosperous voyage. He has a heavy load. Her timbers are yet sound, although some *rat holes* have been eaten through her hull. No clearly—Judge Banks cannot die yet; he has a great and good work to perform; he must stand off the *vampires* that are sucking the *life blood* of Pennsylvania—he must drive away the *cormorants* and *harpies* that are delving their beaks into the very flesh and sinews, and even bones of the Commonwealth. This will be the work of time, and no doubt Judge Banks has a lease of life from Providence until this noble and patriotic work shall be accomplished."

THE OIL TRADE.—There was imported in this country during the month of June, 13,023 barrels, or 675,285 gallons sperm oil, and 24,390 bbls., or 768 285 gallons whale oil. This quantity came in 12 ships, 8 barques, and 5 brigs.

SINGING SCHOOL.—A Texas Editor states that the musquitoes have established a singing school in his bed-room.

THE MORMONS.—*Arrest of Jo. Smith*—By the annexed extract of a private letter from a highly respectable gentleman residing near the Mormon City, (Nauvoo,) it appears that the scenes which a few months since were enacted in Missouri, are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi River. This Tract was given to the Half Breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in Equity Court of Iowa to partition these lands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being unsettled, Jo. Smith received a revelation from God to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now about 2000 of these people residing on said lands who claim by the highest title—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to dispossessing the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the Commissioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.

Extract of a Letter from the vicinity of Nauvoo.

"The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Jo. Smith and the other leaders is such as no community of *white men* can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle that renders them so obnoxious to the *Gentiles* of all denominations, wherever they reside.

"Jo. Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villany.

"Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE MORMON PROPHET.—Jo Smith, who was recently arrested by virtue of a demand made by the Governor of Missouri, for alleged treason, and taken before Judge Douglass, of Illinois, has been released—on the ground of the illegality of the writ.

VAN BUREN RASCALITY.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that it has ascertained by inquiry at the General Post Office that the following statement is *true to the letter!* But for his assurance, we should esteem it incredible, even in view of the notorious iniquities of the corruptions of those whom the People have so righteously expelled from power. The statement originated in the Louisville Journal, and is as follows:

"When Mr. Barry was Postmaster General, a Committee was appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department.—The investigation resulted in the very able report made by Mr. Ewing, in which divers extra allowances and other abuses were clearly made known to the people of the country.

To parry the effects of that startling report, Mr. Barry, it may be remembered, published a pamphlet, a vindication, so called, of his conduct. This pamphlet was, of course, an individual and not an official document. Nevertheless, he agreed to pay to the Editor of the Globe, Messrs. Blair & Rives, $1,500 for printing it, *and charged the amount to the Government!*

When Amos Kendall succeeded Mr. Barry as Postmaster General, he found over the books of the Department and saw this item of $1,500. Afraid that another investigation would soon take place, and that this extraordinary item would then be brought to light, he made Blair & Rives refund the money; at least he entered it as refunded on the books. Thus the matter remained till the 3d of March, 1841; the very last day of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when Mr. Niles, the successor of Kendall as Postmaster General, *paid back the $1,500 to Blair & Rives, and an entry was actually made in the books to that effect!*

The Commercial further states that, being out of funds at the time, Mr. P. M. G. Niles drew on a Pennsylvania Postmaster in favor of Blair for this amount; and Blair was so fearful that Mr. Granger would discover the fraud and arrest it, that he proposed sending an express to the Postmaster for the cash! Let those facts be officially verified.—*Har. Tele.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1839.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., and of informing you that *all the recommendations and appointments you recommend, were made on the day your letter was received.*

Very truly, &c.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Such was a reply written by President Van Buren to a Louisiana member of Congress two years ago. In that by day of Locofocoism, nothing more was necessary than for a Louisiana member of Congress to make out a list of the Whig office-holders that he wished to see brought to the guillotine, and, on the very day of presentation of the list, their heads rolled like footballs upon the ground. The Administration paused not a moment to inquire whether the author of the list was actuated by personal revenge, private interest, or a regard for the public good: there was no such feeling of justice in the wood and steel of the guillotine itself as the tyrant who governed its movements. And yet some of the supporters of the Locofoco Administration charge the present most tolerant Administration with "horribly proscription." Avaunt, ye wretches! Your ravings sicken and disgust the sound sense of the nation!—*Lou. Jour.*

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, July 13, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN WHITE for an important public document.

We are in possession of the "Lady's Book" for July. This number commences a new volume, which promises to surpass any that has preceded it. The number before us contains two fine steel engravings, a plate of fashions, and several pages of music. The contents are varied and interesting.

Very Important.

The Editor of the Sentinel, in his paper of yesterday morning, announces to his readers the highly important and interesting intelligence, that he is no longer "authorized" to publish the list of letters remaining in the Post Office at this place, and that he has generously "given *gratuitously*" the list which appeared in the "Star" of last week. That's what we call "small potatoes." He has had an "authorized" printing of the letters for near a century or thereabout, but like a great man of old, had he conquered the world he would grieve for more. Don't be selfish! What's your opinion *now*, Mr. Sentinel, of the "*new* Administration"?

Congress.

During the past week the Senate has been principally occupied in discussion upon the Bank Bill. No final action has yet been had upon the Bill.

In the House of Representatives, much time was consumed in debate upon the Land Bill, which was finally passed at 11 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last—yeas 116, nays 108. The Loan Bill and the M'Leod case have since occupied the attention of the House.

ONE HOUR SPEECHES.—On Wednesday last the House of Representatives passed a resolution limiting each member to *one* speech, and that of not more than an hour, on any subject.

MR. RIVES' amendment, denying to Congress the right to locate a branch of the Fiscal Bank in any State against its consent, has been rejected; only ten Senators voted in favor of it.

The Election.

Our friends will allow us, now, that we have not overlaid the excitement on them before the fever of the last had subsided," or been constantly pestering them with lengthy extracts from the sound in their ears the tocsin of war, and beat them up to arms. The sickle will soon have cut its sheaves and be returned to its hook—the scythe will soon have mowed down its swathes. Harvest is almost gathered in—and we are yet quiet and calm upon the affairs of State. The time is at hand to bestir ourselves—you have secured yourselves. The State now calls for your labor. Let each one take up the questions which will be made at the polls, the merits and claims of the candidates before them, and "reason together" upon their fitness for office. Who shall be our next Governor, is the enquiry elsewhere—and who are more competent to answer the question than those who surround us! In the very place where *Precious Pardon Porter* has prostituted his high office to become the organ of his political partizans, frustrating the ends of the law, and defying the power of your criminal court, and among those who have been wronged in times and ways past unknown, by his unjust and lawless acts. To the work then—open the campaign vigorously, and with a consciousness of certain success. Our opponents are up, and are vigilantly preparing for the contest. Our candidation, when Mr. Niles, the successor of Kendall as Postmaster General, *paid back the $1,500 to Blair & Rives, and an entry was actually made in the books to that effect!*

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Very truly, &c.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Such was a reply written by President Van Buren to a Louisiana member of Congress two years ago. In that by day of Locofocoism, nothing more was necessary than for a Louisiana member of Congress to make out a list of the Whig office-holders that he wished to see brought to the guillotine, and, on the very day of presentation of the list, their heads rolled like footballs upon the ground. The Administration paused not a moment to inquire whether the author of the list was actuated by personal revenge, private interest, or a regard for the public good: there was no such feeling of justice in the wood and steel of the guillotine itself as the tyrant who governed its movements. And yet some of the supporters of the Locofoco Administration charge the present most tolerant Administration with "horribly proscription." Avaunt, ye wretches! Your ravings sicken and disgust the sound sense of the nation!—*Lou. Jour.*

The Land Bill.

This Bill, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, has at length passed that body by the small majority of *eight* votes, and is upon the table of the Senate.

We annex a synopsis of the Bill as it passed the lower House of Congress:—

Sec. 1.—Provides that after the 31st of December, 1841, there shall be paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what those States are now entitled to, 10 per cent. of all the lands sold within their respective limits.

Sec. 2.—Provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, after the allowance of ten per cent. shall be divided among all the States including the District of Columbia, according to their federal representation, as ascertained by the last census.

Sec. 3.—Provides that the nett proceeds of the lands shall be paid at the Treasury, half-yearly, to agents appointed by the States.

Sec. 4.—That this act shall be suspended in time of war, and that new States be admitted to share.

Sec. 5.—That a sum shall be appropriated to survey the lands, and that the minimum price of the lands shall not be increased, and if the rates are increased, this act shall become void.

Sec. 6.—Empowers the Secretary to continue the land office in any district, at his discretion.

Sec. 7—Provides that there shall be granted to each state named in the 1st section, a quantity of land within its own limits, which, with what has already been granted, shall make 400,000 acres, to be selected as the state legislature may direct.

Sec. 8—That the prices of the land granted to the States, shall never exceed $1 25 per acre, and be devoted to purposes of internal improvement.

Sec. 9—Confers a right of pre-emption under certain conditions.

Sec. 10—That when there are two settlers on the same section, the pre-emption right shall exist in the settler. The question to be adjudged by the receiver of the district.

Sec. 11—Prescribes for the entry of lands.

Sec. 12—Provides the manner of entry for the right of pre-emption.

Sec. 13—That this act shall not delay the sale of lands under proclamation.

Sec. 14—That within thirty days after the settlement of land, the occupant shall file a notice of intention to claim the right of pre-emption.

If the man, calling himself a preacher, whose brain conceived and whose tongue uttered before a christian congregation the subjoined elegant extract, is in connection with any ecclesiastical body to which he is amenable for his clerical conduct, he no doubt will be arraigned and tried as to "what manner of man he is." Certain is he he belongs to some *new* school, whose orthodoxy cannot be acknowledged this side of Texas. It is to be hoped that such *preachers* will remain within the limits of Banks county, and that they will not long be permitted either by people or clerical brethren, to disgrace even *that* county and the pulpit generally. His text seems to have been "I will destroy the cords of the wicked." From a more lengthy extract than that now under our eye (which we will endeavor to find) the *preacher's* principal topic of remark was, that the doings of the friends of Mr. Harrison, prior to the last election were "wicked works," and that they "raised a smell that ascended to Heaven, and *stank* in the nostrils, &c. The death of the late President was the verification of the text—of evil destroy, &c." That truly is latter-day gospel. There is another text which it is possible would suit *that preacher*—"The wicked shall be turned into hell, &c."

We want this sermon, the author's name, the place in which it was preached, and the denomination of his people, and our readers shall have it.

Now to the extract cut from the Lancaster Union.

"But their conventions capped the climax of all humbuggery and abomination. Were they assemblages of good men, met together to deliberate upon the welfare of our common country? Men descended from the tories of the revolution, reign of terror, and opposition of 1840? Men who dare swear they were Democrats! Then form a procession of rolling balls, log cabins, hard cider, 'coon skins, snakes, rattles, &c.—Call such assemblages together, (ostensibly for some wise purpose, permitted them to succeed; their candidate was elected.—Did these disgusting, nonsensical fooleries cease after 1840? The Immaculate conceptions of scenes of nauseating flummery. Sixty thousand MEN assembled in a republican country, like the coronation of an eastern despot, to talk of log cabins, hard cider, 'coon skins, log cabins, hard cider, 'coon skins, &c. It was too much; it raised a smell that ascended to Heaven, it *stank* in the nostrils of an offended God, and he declared in his wrath, I will destroy the works of the wicked!"

Remarks of Mr. Cooper.

We will give entire (so soon as we can get room) the remarks of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, in the House in favor of the distribution of the Public Lands among the States, and in reply to Messrs. *Bidlack* of Luzerne, and *Brown* of Philadelphia. By the following extract it will be seen how effectually he measured out to the latter his portion:—

Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania said that it was not his intention to consume much of the time of the committee on this subject. He had now before it; but he felt himself called upon to say something, in reply to what had been advanced by his colleagues (Mr. C. BROWN and Mr. BIDLACK) on the subject of public feeling in the State which they in common represented on this floor.

It is, (said Mr. C.) as you, Mr. Chairman, well know, a question of vast importance to Pennsylvania, as indeed it is to all the States. I was surprised greatly when I heard it assumed by my colleagues that Pennsylvania, as a State, was opposed to this bill; and that if the Representatives here were to be governed by instructions received from the State Legislature, they would be compelled to vote against it. I could not but look upon the ground assumed by them as an example of miserable, pitiful special pleading, unworthy of any one but a low pettifogger in some low court. What was the ground they assumed—That the Legislature had instructed us to go for distribution without pre-emption, and without any allowance of ten per cent. extra to the nine States in which the public lands lie? Did my colleagues think if the Legislature contemplate our opposing the bill unless it contained an absolute, unqualified distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? No; it required no vote for a distribution bill in such a shape as the bill could pass, so that the State might receive the benefit. Every body knows that; and those gentlemen will find that, when they shall return home to their constituents. My colleague who spoke this morning (Mr. BROWN took this position; so did my other colleague, who addressed the committee the day previous (Mr BIDLACK.)

Mr. BROWN here explained. He had not said one word about the instructions of the Legislature, because he did not believe in Legislative instructions. The only instructions he regarded were those of his own constituents. He would have expected would let him have his portion by himself and take his other colleague (Mr. BIDLACK) afterwards. [A laugh.]

Most men (said Mr. COOPER) have but one talent; the Irish rapture had two—a talent to draw and a talent to drink; but my colleague has three—one talent of speaking, another of speaking very fast, and the third of saying very little in a great many words. He is a man, a gentleman of capacious mind, and so capacious that he cannot confine himself to one question, and accordingly this committee beheld him wander over all the creation without once approaching the subject in hand. He did not get near it for a moment, tarrying there too short a space to leave even a footprint to mark where he had stood. This arose from the versatility of his genius. To confine himself down to a single question at a time would cramp his energies. Hence his spirit expatiated at large, and displayed among other rich acquirements a profound acquaintance with heraldic blazonry, with mottoes and devices, and whig banners. Now I should have left my colleague with all these blushing honors thick upon him had he confined himself to things like these; but when he chose to attack the personal character of citizens of my own State not here present to defend their own good name, I felt myself called upon to remind him that to attack the defenceless was not the part of chivalry. Now my colleague has of late greatly addicted himself to the chivalrous in public life. He has gone out of his way to eulogize the high chivalrous bearing of several gentlemen about this hall; and as he seems so much in rapture with the quality in them, I infer that chivalry must be in himself. The idea of what is chivalric and generous must differ greatly from mine, if he considers it so, to make an attack upon the absent and defenceless. He denounced the appointments lately made by the Executive at Philadelphia, and in speaking of these appointments he mentioned the name of a particular individual, Mr. Badger. I would wish to be respectful to my colleague, because I really esteem him as a good fellow; but this I will say, that the character of the man he referred to is at least as excellent as his own, and that he enjoys the confidence of the public to quite as great an extent as does my colleague. To be sure, he does not possess the same overflow of language, nor the same brilliant oratorical powers; but I will give him this praise, he is not a man who would attack a private individual in a public assembly when the man assailed was not present to hear and had no opportunity to defend himself if he had been.

—When a public man and a politician makes an attack upon the Executive or upon one of the heads of the Departments, I consider it as an act of legitimate warfare, because there are always enough who are ambitious of being reckoned the friends and advocates of a distinguished man, having power and patronage in his hands, and who are ready to rush to his assistance and to defend his reputation. A President of the United States is very sure to have advocates enough in Congress, but it is not so in regard to the character of an humble individual in private life. Let the gentleman, therefore, be admonished, that he expires to the character of a chivalrous political warrior, to abstain from attacking the absent and the helpless who have nono to defend him.

[Here Mr. BROWN rose and said "I believe I have got my share;" and thereupon he retired from the Hall.]

YORK, PA. July 7, 1841.

HAIL STORM.—A section of country North and East of this Borough was visited last evening by a violent hail storm, the severest storms of wind and hail that ever occurred in this latitude. At the time of writing this paragraph, we have not learned many special particulars, nor been able to trace the exact course of the hurricane. Its path was found to be about a mile and a half in width on the Harrisburg Turnpike, covering the space from the first gate as you set out to Mr. Lewis Leaver's. In Columbia Road, its traces were seen for three miles, from the Eastern end of Frystown to Stoney Run. Its course seemed to be from the North West to South East. In the region of country which we have mentioned, its ravages have proved most destructive. Some of the largest harvests have been totally destroyed, just as the sickle was about to be applied to the stem. The fall crops have been also ruined. The Rye and Wheat were literally cut to pieces, as we are informed, and the Corn and Potatoes suffered a similar fate. The fruit and crops in that rich district of country is very heavy and severe. Nor did buildings escape; all the glass on the weather side of the dwelling houses was broken, and some were entirely unroofed by "the mighty rushing wind." The quantity of hail that fell, from the representations made to us, was immense, and it was of the most extraordinary size. It covered the surface of the ground like snow, and was gathered after the storm by buckets full. In town there was very little rain—a shower scarc